COMMUNIST
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INDIA
(Marxist)

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA
(MARXIST)

ADOPTED BY THE EIGHTH CONGRESS,
COCHIN, DECEMBER 23-29, 1968

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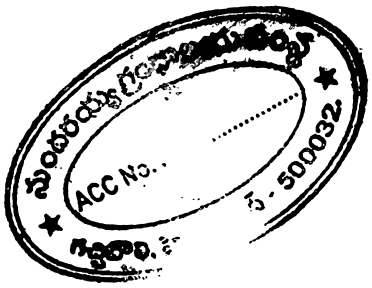

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ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of the Party shall be Communist Party of India (Marxist).

ARTICLE II

AIM

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) is the revolutionary vanguard of the working class of India. Its aim is socialism and communism through the establishment of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat. In all its activities the Party is guided by the philosophy and principles of Marxism-Leninism which alone shows to the toiling masses the correct way to the ending of exploitation of man by man, their complete emancipation. The Party keeps high the banner of proletarian internationalism.

ARTICLE III

FLAG

The flag of the Party shall be a red flag of which the length shall be one-and-a-half times its width. At the centre of the flag there shall be a crossed hammer and sickle in white.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

1. Any person residing in India, eighteen years of age or above who accepts the Programme and Constitution of the Party, agrees to work in one of the Party organisations, to pay regularly the Party membership dues (fee and levy as may be prescribed) and to carry out decisions of the Party shall be eligible for Party membership.

2(a) New members are admitted to the Party through individual application on the recommendation of two Party members. Party members who recommend an applicant must furnish the Party Branch or the unit concerned, full information about the applicant, from personal knowledge and with due sense of responsibility. The Party Branch shall make recommendation to the next higher committee, if the applicant is to be admitted to the Party. The next higher committee takes a decision on all recommendations.

(b) All Party committees higher to the Party Branch and upto the Central Committee level have the power to directly admit new members to the Party.

3(a) All applications for Party membership must be placed before the appropriate committee within a month of their presentation and recommendation.

(b) If the applicant is admitted to the Party, he or she shall be regarded as a candidate member for a period of one year commencing from the date of such admission.

4. If a leading member from another political party of local, district or State level comes over to the Party, in addition to the sanction of Local Party Committee or District or State Committee, it is necessary to have the sanction of the

next higher committee of the Party before he or she is admitted to membership of the Party.

5. Members once expelled from the Party can be re-admitted only by the decision of the Party Committee which confirmed their expulsion or by a higher committee.

6. Candidate members have the same duties and rights as full members except that they have no right to elect or be elected or to vote on any motion.

7. The Party Branch recommending or the Party Committee admitting candidate members shall arrange for their elementary education on the Programme, Constitution and the current policies of the Party and observe their development, through providing for their functioning as members of a Party Branch or unit.

8. By the end of the period of candidature, the Party Branch or Party Committee concerned shall discuss whether the candidate member is qualified to full membership. If a candidate member is found unfit, the Party Branch or Committee shall cancel his or her candidate membership. A report on admission to full membership shall be regularly forwarded by the Branch or the Party Committee concerned to the next higher committee.

9. The higher committee may, on scrutiny of the report, alter or modify any such decision after consultation with the Branch or the Party Committee which has submitted the report. The District and State Committee will exercise supervisory powers over the recruitment of candidates and over admissions to full membership and have the right to modify or reject the decision of the lower committees in this respect.

10. A Party member may transfer his or her membership from one unit to another, with the approval of his or her unit and by sending his or her application through his or her unit to the higher unit under whose jurisdiction the concerned units function.

ARTICLE V

PARTY PLEDGE

Every person joining the Party shall sign the Party Pledge. This Pledge shall be :

"I accept the aims and objectives of the Party and agree to abide by its Constitution and loyally to carry out decisions of the Party.

"I shall strive to live up to the ideals of communism and shall selflessly serve the working class and the toiling masses and the country, always placing the interests of the Party and the people above personal interests".

ARTICLE VI

PARTY MEMBERSHIP RECORDS

All membership records shall be kept under the supervision of the District Committee.

ARTICLE VII

CHECK-UP OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP

1. There shall be annual check-up of Party membership by the Party organisation to which the Party member belongs. Any Party member who for a continuous period and without proper reason has failed to take part in Party life and activity or to pay Party dues shall be dropped from Party membership.

2. A report on check-up of Party membership by a Branch or a Party Committee concerned shall be sent to the next higher committee for confirmation and registration.

ARTICLE VIII

RESIGNATION FROM PARTY MEMBERSHIP

1. A Party member wishing to resign from the Party shall submit his or her resignation to the Party Branch or to the

Party unit to which he or she belongs. The unit concerned may accept the same and decide to strike his or her name off the rolls and report the matter to the next higher committee. If the resignation is on political ground the unit may refuse to accept the resignation and may expel him.

2. In the case where a Party member wishing to resign from the Party is liable to be charged with serious violation of Party discipline which may warrant his or her expulsion and where such a charge is substantial, the resignation may be given effect to as expulsion from the Party.

3. All such cases of resignations given effect to as expulsion shall be immediately reported to the next higher Party Committee and be subject to the latter's confirmation.

ARTICLE IX

MEMBERSHIP FEE

1. All Party members as well as candidates shall pay a Party membership fee of one rupee per year. This annual Party fee shall be paid at the time of admission into the Party and by January end of each year to the Branch or Unit Secretary by the member concerned. If he or she does not clear the fee due by March end, his or her name shall be removed from the Party rolls.

2. All Party fees collected from Party members by Party Branches or units will be deposited with the Central Committee through appropriate Party Committees.

ARTICLE X

PARTY LEVY

Every Party member must pay a monthly levy as laid down by the Central Committee. Those whose incomes are of annual or of seasonal character have to pay their levy at the beginning of the season or at the beginning of every quarter on the same percentage basis. If a member has failed to deposit his levy within three months after it is due, then his name is to be removed from the Party rolls.

ARTICLE XI

DUTIES OF PARTY MEMBERS

1. The duties of the Party members are as follows :

(a) To regularly participate in the activity of the Party organisation to which they belong and to faithfully carry out the policy, decisions and the directives of the Party ;

(b) To study Marxism-Leninism and endeavour to raise their level of understanding ;

(c) To read, support and popularise the Party journals and Party publications ;

(d) To observe the Party Constitution and Party discipline and behave in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the noble ideals of communism ;

(e) To place the interests of the people and the Party above personal interests ;

(f) To devotedly serve the masses and consistently strengthen their bonds with them, to learn from the masses and report their opinions and demands to the Party, to work in a mass organisation, unless exempted, under the guidance of the Party ;

(g) To cultivate comradely relations towards one another and constantly develop a fraternal spirit within the Party ;

(h) To practise criticism and self-criticism with a view to helping each other and improving individual and collective work ;

(i) To be frank, honest and truthful to the Party and not to betray the confidence of the Party ;

(j) To safeguard the unity and solidarity of the Party and to be vigilant against the enemies of the working class and the country ;

(k) To defend the Party and uphold its cause against the onslaught of the enemies of the Party, the working class and the country.

2. It shall be the task of the Party organisation to ensure the fulfilment of the above duties by Party members and help them in every possible way in the discharge of these duties.

ARTICLE XII

RIGHTS OF PARTY MEMBERS

1. Rights of the Party members are as follows :

(a) To elect Party organs and Party Committees and be elected to them ;

(b) To participate in discussion in order to contribute to the formulation of the Party policy and of the decisions of the Party ;

(c) To make proposals regarding one's own work in the Party ;

(d) To make criticism about Party Committees and Party functionaries at Party meetings ;

(e) To be heard in person in his or her unit when a Party unit discusses disciplinary action against him or her ;

(f) When any Party member disagrees with any decision of a Party Committee on organisation he or she has a right to submit his or her opinion to the next higher committee. In case of political difference a member has the right to submit his or her opinion to the higher committee upto the Central Committee. In all such cases the Party member shall, of course, carry out the Party decisions and the differences shall be sought to be resolved through the test of practice and through comradely discussions ;

(g) To address any statement, appeal or complaint to any higher Party organisation up to and including the Central Committee.

2. It shall be the duty of Party organisations and Party functionaries to see that these rights are respected.

ARTICLE XIII

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

1. The structure of the Party is based on, and its internal life is guided by, the principles of democratic centralism.

Democratic centralism means centralised leadership based on inner-Party democracy and democracy under the guidance of the centralised leadership.

In the sphere of the Party structure, the guiding principles of democratic centralism are :

(a) All Party organs from top to bottom shall be elected ;

(b) The minority shall carry out the decisions of the majority ; the lower Party organisations shall carry out the decisions and directives of the higher Party organs, the individual shall subordinate himself to the will of the collective. All Party organisations shall carry out the decisions and directives of the Party Congress and of the Central Committee ;

(c) All Party Committees shall periodically report on their work to the Party organisation immediately below and all lower committees shall likewise report to their immediate higher committees ;

(d) All Party Committees, particularly the leading Party Committees, shall pay constant heed to the opinions and criticisms of the lower Party organisations and the rank-and-file Party members ;

(e) All Party Committees shall function strictly on the principles of collective decisions and check-up combined with individual responsibility ;

(f) All questions of international affairs, questions of all-India character, or questions concerning more than one State or questions requiring uniform decisions for the whole country, shall be decided upon by the all-India Party organisations. All questions of a State or district character shall be ordinarily decided upon by the corresponding Party organisations. But in no case shall such decisions run counter to the decisions of a higher Party organisation. When the Central Party leadership has to take a decision on any issue of major State importance, it shall do so normally after consultation with the State Party organisation concerned. The State organisation shall do likewise in relation to districts ;

(g) On issues which affect the policy of the Party on an all-India scale, but on which the Party's standpoint is to be expressed for the first time, only the Central leadership of the Party is entitled to make a policy statement. The lower committees can and should send their opinions and suggestions in time for consideration by the Central leadership.

2. Basing itself upon the experience of the entire Party membership and of the popular movement, in the sphere of the internal life of the Party, the following guiding principles of democratic centralism are applied :

(a) Free and frank discussion within the Party unit on all questions affecting the Party, its policy and work ;

(b) Sustained efforts to activise the Party members in popularising and implementing the Party policies, to raise their ideological-political level and improve their general education so that they can effectively participate in the life and work of the Party ;

(c) When serious differences arise in a Party Committee, every effort should be made to arrive at an agreement. Failing this, the decision should be postponed with a view to resolving differences through further discussions, unless an immediate decision is called for by the needs of the Party and the mass movement ;

(d) Encouragement of criticism and self-criticism at all levels, from top to bottom, especially criticism from below ;

(e) Consistent struggle against bureaucrtica tendencies at all levels ;

(f) Impermissibility of factionalism and factional groupings inside the Party in any form ;

(g) Strengthening of the Party spirit by developing fraternal relations and mutual help, correcting mistakes by treating comrades sympathetically, judging them and their work not on the basis of isolated mistakes

or incidents, but by taking into account their whole record of service to the Party.

ARTICLE XIV

ALL-INDIA PARTY CONGRESS

1. The supreme organ of the Party for the whole country shall be the All-India Party Congress.

(a) The regular Party Congress shall be convened by the Central Committee ordinarily once every three years.

(b) An Extraordinary Party Congress shall be called by the Central Committee at its own discretion, or when it is demanded by the State Party organisations representing not less than one-third of the total Party membership.

(c) The date and venue of the Party Congress or of the Extraordinary Party Congress shall be decided by the Central Committee at a meeting especially called for the purpose.

(d) Regular Party Congress shall be composed of delegates elected by the State Conferences as well as by Conferences of Party units directly under the all-India Party Centre.

(e) The basis of representation at a regular Party Congress and the basis of representation and the method of election of delegates to the Extraordinary Party Congress shall be decided by the Central Committee on the basis of total Party membership, strength of the mass movements led by the Party, strength of the Party in the respective States.

(f) The members of the Central Committee shall have the right to participate as full delegates in the Party Congress, whether regular or extraordinary.

2. Functions and powers of the regular Party Congress are as follows :

(a) To discuss and act on the political and organisational report of the Central Committee ;
(b) To revise and change the Party Programme and the Party Constitution ;
(c) To determine the Party line on current situation ;
(d) To elect the Central Committee by secret ballot.

3. It elects a Credentials Committee which goes into the credentials of all the delegates and submits a report to the Congress.

4. The Congress shall elect a Presidium for the conduct of its business.

ARTICLE XV

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

1. (a) The Central Committee shall be elected at the Party Congress, the number of members being decided by the Party Congress.
(b) The outgoing Central Committee shall propose to the Congress a panel of candidates.
(c) The panel of candidates shall be prepared with a view to creating a capable leadership, closely linked with the masses, firm in the revolutionary outlook of the working class and educated in Marxism-Leninism.
(d) Any delegate can raise objection with regard to any name in the panel proposed as well as propose any new name or names, but the prior approval of the member whose name is proposed is necessary.
(e) Any one whose name has been proposed shall have the right to withdraw.
(f) The panel proposed, together with the additional nominations by the delegates shall be voted upon by secret ballot, and by the method of single distributive vote. In case there is no additional nomination, approval of the delegates will be taken by show of hands.

2. The Central Committee shall be the highest authority of the Party between two all-India Party Congresses.

3. It is responsible for enforcing the Party Constitution and carrying out the political line and decisions adopted by the Party Congress.

4. The Central Committee shall represent the Party as a whole and be responsible for directing the entire work of the Party. The Central Committee shall have the right to take decisions with full authority on any question facing the Party.

5. The Central Committee shall elect from among its members a Polit Bureau including the General Secretary. The number of members in the Polit Bureau shall be decided by the Central Committee. The Polit Bureau carries on the work of the Central Committee between its two sessions and has the right to take political and organisational decisions in between two meetings of the Central Committee.

6. The election of the secretaries of the State Committees and of editors of State Party organs shall require the approval of the Central Committee.

7. (a) The Central Committee shall remove any member from itself for gross breach of discipline, misconduct or for anti-Party activity by two-thirds of the members present and voting and in any case by more than half the total strength of the Central Committee voting for such removal.

(b) It can fill up any vacancy occurring in its composition by simple majority of its total members.

(c) In case a member or members of the Central Committee are arrested the remaining members can coopt substitute member or members and they shall have full right as the original members but should vacate their places as the arrested members get released and assume their duties.

8. The time between two meetings of the Central Committee shall not normally exceed three months and it shall meet whenever one-third of its total members make a requisition.

9. The Central Committee shall discuss and decide political and organisational issues and problems of mass movement and guide the State Committees and all-India Party fractions in mass organisations.

10. The Central Committee is responsible for the Party finances and adopts the statement of accounts submitted to it by the Polit Bureau once a year.

11. The Central Committee shall submit its political and organisational report before the Party Congress, whenever it is convened.

12. With the aim of strengthening the revolutionary leadership of the Party and ensuring a check-up over the State and District organisations, the Central Committee sends representatives and organisers who must work on the basis of special instructions laid down every time by the Central Committee or Polit Bureau.

13. The Central Committee may when it deems necessary convene an extended session of the Central Committee, or Plenum or Conference. The Central Committee shall decide the basis of attendance and method of election of delegates for such bodies.

14. In case of emergency or in case of large-scale arrests, the Central Committee, the State Committees and the District Committees shall be reorganised into smaller compact bodies. The names for such reorganisation of Central Committee are prepared by the remaining members of the P. B. and should be approved by the members of the Central Committee inside and outside. The names for the reorganisation of State and District Committees are prepared by the remaining members of the respective Committees and are to be approved by their next higher Committee. They can form sub-committees, as they deem it necessary, to discharge their function and responsibilities. The reconstituted Central Committee is empowered to frame new rules for safeguarding the Party organisation. But when the situation normalises the elected Committees are restored.

ARTICLE XVI

STATE AND DISTRICT PARTY ORGANS

1. The highest organ in the State or District shall be the State or District Conference which elects a State or District Committee.

2. (a) The organisational structure, the rights and functions of the State or District Party organs are similar to those enumerated in the articles concerning the Party structure and functions at the all-India level, their functions being confined to the State or district issues and their decisions being within the limit of the decisions taken by the next higher Party organ.

(b) The State or District Committee shall elect a Secretariat including the Secretary. But the State or District Committee may not have a secretariat if permitted by the next higher committee.

(c) The State or District Committee shall remove any member from itself for gross breach of discipline, misconduct or for anti-Party activity by a decision of majority of the total members of the State Committee or District Committee.

3. (a) The State Committee shall decide on the area of the District Committee taking into account the needs of the movement. It may not necessarily be confined to administrative division.

(b) The State Committee shall decide on the various Party organs to be set up between the primary unit (the Branch) and the District or the region and shall make necessary provisions relating to their composition and functioning. This will be done in accordance with the rules laid down by the Central Committee.

ARTICLE XVII

PRIMARY UNIT

1. (a) The primary unit of the Party is the Party Branch organised on the basis of profession or territory ;

(b) Party members are to be organised on the basis of their occupation or vocation, when they are working in a factory or an institute or any industry. When such Branches are organised the members of such Branches shall be associate members of the Party Branches in place of their residence or organised as auxiliary Branches there. The work to be allotted in their place of residence shall not be detrimental to the work allotted to them by their basic units in the factory or institute or occupation ;

(c) The number of members in a Branch shall not be more than nine. The functions and other matters related to the Branch will be determined by the State Committee.

2. The Branch is the living link between the masses of workers, peasants and other sections of the people within its area or sphere and the leading committee of the Party. Its tasks are :

(a) To carry out the directives of the higher committee ;

(b) Win the masses in its factory or locality for the political and organisational decisions of the Party ;

(c) Draw in militants and sympathisers into activity to enrol them as new members and educate them politically ;

(d) Help the District, Local or Town Committee in its everyday organisational and agitational work.

3. To carry out the current work, the Branch elects its Secretary who is confirmed by the next higher committee.

ARTICLE XVIII

CENTRAL AND STATE CONTROL COMMISSION

1. The Central Committee shall elect a Control Commission from amongst its members to go into cases of disciplinary action.

2. The Control Commission shall take up :

(a) Cases referred to it by the Central Committee or Polit Bureau ;

(b) Cases where disciplinary action has been taken by the State Committees ;

(c) Cases involving expulsion against which an appeal has been made to the State Committee and rejected.

3. All the decisions of the Control Commission shall be approved by the Central Committee.

4. The detailed rules for the functioning of the Control Commission shall be framed by the Central Committee.

5. The State Committee may elect a Control Commission from amongst its members to go into the cases of disciplinary action. In whichever State such State Control Commission is set up the functions and authority will be similar to that of the Central Control Commission but within its own State.

ARTICLE XIX

PARTY DISCIPLINE

1. Discipline is indispensable for preserving and strengthening the unity of the Party, of enhancing its strength, its fighting ability and its prestige, and for enforcing the principles of democratic centralism. Without strict adherence to Party discipline, the Party cannot lead the masses in struggles and actions, nor discharge its responsibility towards them.

2. Discipline is based on conscious acceptance of the aims, the Programme and the policies of the Party. All members

of the Party are equally bound by Party discipline irrespective of their status in the Party organisation or in public life.

3. Violation of the Party Constitution and decisions of the Party as well as any other action and behaviour unworthy of a member of the Communist Party shall constitute a breach of Party discipline and is liable to disciplinary action.

4. The disciplinary actions are :

(a) Warning ;
(b) Censure ;
(c) Public censure ;
(d) Removal from the post held in the Party ;
(e) Suspension from full Party membership for any period but not exceeding one year ;
(f) Expulsion.

5. Disciplinary action shall normally be taken where other methods, including methods of persuasion, have failed to correct the comrade concerned. But even where disciplinary measure has been taken, the effort to help the comrade to correct himself shall continue. In case where the breach of discipline is such that it warrants an immediate disciplinary measure to protect the interests of the Party or its prestige, the disciplinary action shall be taken promptly.

6. Expulsion from the Party is the severest of all disciplinary measures and this shall be applied with utmost caution, deliberation and judgment.

7. No disciplinary measure involving expulsion of a Party member shall come into effect without confirmation by the next higher committee. In case of expulsion, the penalised Party member shall be removed from all Party activities pending confirmation.

8. The comrade against whom a disciplinary measure is proposed shall be fully informed of the allegations, charges and other relevant facts against him or her. He or she shall have the right to be heard in person by the Party unit to which he or she belongs and shall have the right to submit his or her

explanation to any other unit which takes action against him or her.

9. When a member is simultaneously a member of two Party units, the lower unit can recommend disciplinary action against him or her but it shall not come into operation unless accepted by his or her higher unit.

10. Party members found to be strike-breakers, drunkards, moral degenerates, betrayers of Party confidence, guilty of grave financial corruption can be summarily suspended from Party membership and removed from all responsible positions in the Party by the Party unit to which he belongs or by a higher Party body, pending the issue of the charge-sheet to him and getting his explanation.

11. There shall be right of appeal in all cases of disciplinary action.

12. The Central, State or District Committee has the right to dissolve and appoint new committees or take disciplinary action against a lower committee in cases where a persistent defiance of Party decisions and policy, serious factionalism, or a breach of Party discipline is involved. But the State and District Committees will immediately report such action to the next higher committee for whatever action it deems necessary.

13. In exceptional circumstances Party Committees in their discretion may resort to summary procedure in expelling members for grave anti-Party activities.

ARTICLE XX

PARTY MEMBERS IN ELECTED PUBLIC BODIES

1. Party members elected to Parliament, State Legislature or Administrative Council shall constitute themselves into a Party group and function under the appropriate Party Committee in strict conformity with the line of the Party, its policies and directives.

2. The communist legislators shall unswervingly defend the interests of the people. Their work in the legislature shall reflect the movement and they shall uphold and popularise the policies of the Party.

The legislative work of the communist legislators shall be closely combined with the activity of the Party outside and mass movements and it shall be the duty of all communist legislators to help build the Party and mass organisations.

3. The communist legislators shall maintain the closest possible contact with their electors and masses, keeping them duly informed of their legislative work and constantly seeking their suggestions and adv ice.

4. The communist legislators shall maintain a high standard of personal integrity, lead an unostentatious life and display humility in all their dealings and contact with the people and place the Party above self.

5. Salaries and allowances drawn by communist legislators and local body members are considered to be Party money. The Party Committee concerned shall fix up the wages and allowances of the members.

6. Party members elected to local bodies such as corporations, municipalities, town or area committees, zilla parishads, block samitis, gram panchayats shall function under the appropriate Party Committee or Party Branch. They shall maintain close day-to-day contacts with their electors and the masses and defend their interests in such elected bodies. They shall make regular reports on their work to the electors and the people and seek their suggestions and advice. The work in such local bodies shall be combined with intense mass activity outside.

7. All nominations of Party candidates for election to Parliament, Legislatures or Councils or Centrally Administered areas shall be subject to approval by the Central Committee.

Rules governing the nomination of Party candidates for corporation, municipalities, district boards, local boards and panchayats shall be drawn up by State Committees.

ARTICLE XXI

INNER-PARTY DISCUSSIONS

1. To unify the Party, free and businesslike discussions of Party policy in the various organisations of the Party as a whole are useful and necessary. This is the inalienable right of Party members arising from inner-Party democracy. But interminable discussions on issues of Party policy which paralyse the unity and will of action of the Party would be a gross misuse of inner-Party democracy.

2. Inner-Party discussion shall be organised on all-India scale by the Central Committee :

(a) Whenever it considers necessary ;

(b) Whenever over an important question of Party policy there is not sufficient firm majority inside the Central Committee ;

(c) When an inner-Party discussion on all-India scale is demanded by State Committees representing one-third of total Party membership.

3. A State Committee can initiate inner-Party discussion on an important question of Party policy concerning that particular State, either on its own, or on a demand of District Committees representing one-third of Party membership in the State, with the approval of the Central Committee.

4. Inner-Party discussion shall be conducted under the guidance of the Central Committee which shall formulate the issues under discussion. The Central Committee which guides the discussion shall lay down the manner in which the discussion shall be conducted.

When the State Committee initiates the discussion, it can formulate the issues under discussion and the manner in which the discussion shall be conducted, with the approval of the Central Committee.

ARTICLE XXII

DISCUSSION PREPARATORY TO PARTY CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES

1. Two months before the Party Congress, the Central Committee will release draft resolutions for discussion by all units of the Party. Amendments to the resolutions will be sent directly to the Central Committee which will place its report on them before the Party Congress.

2. At each level, the Conference shall take place on the basis of reports and resolutions submitted by the respective Committees.

ARTICLE XXIII

PARTY MEMBERS WORKING IN MASS ORGANISATIONS

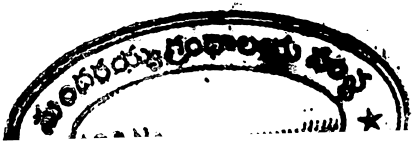
Party members working in mass organisations and their executives shall organise themselves into fractions or fraction committees and function under the guidance of the appropriate Party Committee. They must always strive to strengthen the unity, mass basis and fighting capacity of the mass organisations concerned.

ARTICLE XXIV

BYE-LAWS

The Central Committee may frame rules and bye-laws under the Party Constitution and in conformity with it. Rules and bye-laws under the Party Constitution and in conformity with it may also be framed by the State Committees subject to confirmation by the Central Committee.

ARTICLE XXV

AMENDMENT

The Party Constitution shall be amended only by the Party Congress. The notice of proposals for amending the Constitution shall be given two months before the said Party Congress.